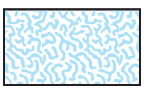
LEGEND

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
QUATERNARY



Glacier: *A mass of ice formed from compacted snow in an area where snow accumulation exceeds melting and sublimation.*

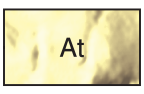
POST-FRASER GLACIATION

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: *peat and muck; 1 to 10 m thick (typically 2 to 3 m); forming fens and bogs; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units; common within abandoned meltwater channels.*

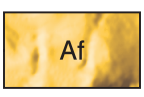
ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS: *gravel and sand with minor silt and clay, deposited by streams; commonly stratified; generally well sorted except in alluvial fans.*

Floodplain sediments: *sand and silt, commonly including organic materials and underlain, in many places, by gravel; 1 to 3 m thick; occurring as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to flooding.*



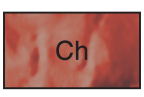
Terrace sediments: *stratified sand and gravel overlain by a veneer of sand and silt; 2 to 10 m thick; forming terraces well above flood level.*

Deltaic sediments: *stratified sand and gravel underlain by silt and clay; generally 2 to 15 m thick; occurring at the mouths of streams entering lakes.*

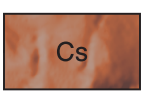


Fan sediments: *poorly sorted sand and gravel, with diamicton; generally 2 to 15 m thick; forming fans at the toe of slopes.*

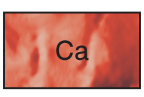
COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *diamicton and rubble deposited by various mass-wasting processes, ranging from slope wash to rock fall; composition dependent on source materials.*



Landslide debris: *mostly unconsolidated sediments, with texture dependent on source materials; generally 1 to 10 m thick, but may exceed 10 m near the toe of large landslides; forming hummocky accumulations on lower slopes and valley floor. Where possible, landslides were identified by type:* Ch-df*, debris flow deposit;* Ch-ds*, debris slide;* Ch-ra*, rock avalanche;* Ch-sa*, snow avalanche track.* Ch *deposits can be adjacent to each other where contacts meet; these represent separate events.*



Slope colluvium: *rock fragments in a matrix of, boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay; 1 to 10 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits on steep (>30°) slopes; commonly gullied.* Cs *deposits can be adjacent to each other where contacts meet; these represent separate events.*



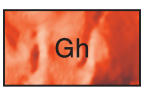
Talus: *rubble and block accumulations at the bottom of steep (>40°) slopes; 1 to 10 m thick; forming aprons and cones.*

Colluvial veneer: *rock fragments in a matrix of boulders, gravel, sand, silt; usually <3 m thick; formed by bedrock weathering or reworking of unconsolidated deposits.*

FRASER GLACIATION (LATE WISCONSINAN)

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

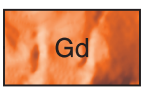
GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following the melting of supporting ice.*



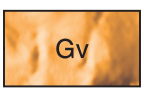
Ice-contact deposits: *sand and gravel, stratified to massive and commonly faulted; generally >3 m thick; forming hummocky surfaces. Gh-Ch , failed ice-contact glacial deposits.*

Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: *sand and gravel, stratified to massive; 1 to 10 m thick; forming flat surfaces perched well above alluvial deposits or associated with meltwater channels.*

Glaciofluvial blanket: *sand and gravel, stratified to massive; generally 1 to 10 m thick; sediment cover is continuous, but the underlying morphology is visible; commonly located near the mouth of meltwater channels.*



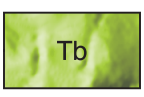
Proglacial deltaic sediments: *sand and gravel with minor silt and clay; 5 to 10 m thick; commonly overlying glaciolacustrine silt and clay; forming, in part, slightly inclined surfaces.*



Glaciofluvial veneer: *sand and gravel, well to poorly sorted, and commonly stratified; deposited by glacial meltwater; bedding disrupted locally following melting of supporting ice, 1 to 3 m thick.*

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

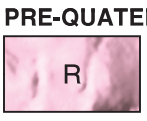
TILL: *Poorly sorted diamicton consisting of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in a sandy to clayey matrix, directly deposited by glaciers; includes colluvium (reworked till) on steep slopes, and small units of glaciofluvial sediments, especially in valley bottoms and near the mouths and banks of meltwater channels; till surface is commonly rilled on steep slopes.*



Till blanket: *continuous till cover with few bedrock outcrops; 1 to 3 m thick on average; conforming to and may be locally obscuring morphology of underlying units.*

Till veneer: *discontinuous till cover with abundant bedrock outcrops; 1 m thick on average; reflecting topography of underlying bedrock.*

PRE-QUATERNARY

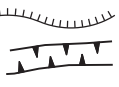


BEDROCK: *sedimentary, low-grade metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Jurassic to Quaternary age; including, in places, till veneer, drift, and colluvium.*

Geological boundary (defined, inferred) . . . . .

Limit of mapping . . . . .

Escarpment . . . . .

Large meltwater channel . . . . . 

Small meltwater channel . . . . .

Sand and gravel pit (large, small) . . . . . 

Travel directions of landslides, mainly debris flows and snow avalanches . . . . .

Crest . . . . .